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way that it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to guard against this? And once more, if a man, from scruples of conscience, wishes to withdraw from such a business, should he wind it up to his own loss, or sell his interest to some other man? And, lastly, is it right, or is it wrong, to enjoy property which was originally acquired by means which do not approve themselves to the conscience? Similar questions suggest themselves about the sort of return on capital and the enjoyment of wealth, and are discussed by Dr. Cunningham with candor and judgment. He furnishes abundant food for careful reflection, and his manual should certainly succeed in the aim which is mentioned in the preface. His book is, he says, "intended for those who are already familiar with the outlines of political economy,"—and from this point of view it is, perhaps, in some places a little too difficult and advanced for the ordinary extension student; but, he proceeds, "it is meant to help them to think on topics about which every one talks,"—and for this object it is, we think, admirably designed.

L. L. PRICE.

THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. By James E. Thorold Rogers. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1891. Second edition. Price, 7s. 6d.

The fact that this, in some respects the most important, work (next to the "History of Agriculture and Prices") of the late Professor Thorold Rogers should have passed into a second edition in a comparatively short time, is a proof of the interest taken in the economic side of history by the general public. The present edition is apparently merely a reprint, in a cheaper form, of that of 1888, as the author's lamented death has made alteration impossible. Its appearance is, however, opportune, for we have had quite enough of theoretical economics lately, and the tendency towards metaphysics, to say nothing of mathematics, in the province of this science is as marked as ever. "Many years ago," runs the preface to these lectures, "I began to suspect that much of the political economy which was currently in authority was a collection of logomachies which had but little relation to the facts of social life." Now, the relationship of theories to facts is a most important part of economic science, and it is the lucid explanation of this relationship which makes this volume so peculiarly useful at the present time. The facts of his day were never out of Professor Rogers's memory when he was discussing economic questions. Hence his lectures, incorporated in this volume, have a special value for us of this generation, for nearly all of them refer, directly or indirectly, to current social questions. Thus, chapter iii., "On the Cultivation of Land by Owners and Occupiers," recalls to our notice some most important and generally forgotten truths, such as "The success of agriculture measures the extent to which other industries than agriculture can subsist," and "The agriculture of a country is the chief home-market of a country, and the trade with one's fellow-countrymen is the safest and least risky trade of all."

A most curious and interesting chapter, both ethically and economically, is that on "The Social Effect of Religious Movements," wherein the results of the teaching of Peacock, Wickliff, and Wesley upon the economic development of their respective periods are admirably summed up. This chapter stands, as it were, by itself; and between the others it is difficult to discriminate too nicely. But if we were

asked to name the lectures which bear most specially upon problems of the present, we should select those on "Metallic Currencies" (ch. ix.) as bearing on bi-metallism; ch. xvi., on "The History of the Protectionist Movement in England;" ch. xxi., on "The Theory of Modern Taxation;" and the best chapter in the book, on "The Policy of Government in undertaking Service and Supply," as bearing directly upon topics like purchase of land by Parliament for national purposes, state railroads, and other questions not remotely connected with certain socialist proposals. Thus it will be seen that the book appeals directly to those who are trying to face and solve the many difficult social and economic problems of our times; and, even though one may disagree with some of the conclusions drawn in its pages, one cannot fail to recognize the enormous value of the appeal to facts, both of the present and of the past, to which it gives utterance, wherein the only hope of salvation for the political economist lies. For the student of social science, for the politician no less than for the economist, this volume is indispensable, and we heartily welcome the appearance of a second edition, whose moderate price places it now within the reach of all. H. DE B. GIBBINS.

ESSAYS, REVIEWS, AND ADDRESSES. By James Martineau, LL.D., D.D., etc. Selected and Revised by the Author. Vols. I.-IV. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1891. (pp. 527, 576, 579, 608.)

These four volumes, in which Dr. Martineau has collected all the more important essays, reviews, and addresses which have issued from his pen during the sixty years over which his literary activity has extended, appear very opportunely after the publication of the three elaborate works by which the author's rank in the philosophical world will finally be determined. The future historian of philosophy will find in these collected writings an interesting and valuable clue to the inner development of Dr. Martineau's characteristic ideas. We are told in the Preface that some few of the earliest of the author's philosophical essays have been omitted, "as too pervasively steeped in the spirit of a discarded philosophy;" the "discarded philosophy" being the necessarianism of Dr. Priestley and the associational psychology of James Mill.

Vol. i. is made up of personal sketches, admirably drawn, of Dr. Priestley, Schleiermacher, Comte, etc., and also three political essays. In vol. ii. are collected those essays which deal more especially with historical and ecclesiastical subjects. Though all the volumes contain matter of interest to the philosophical student, it is in vol. iii. and the first half of vol. iv. that the more direct and important philosophical utterances are found. The first part of vol. iv. includes a striking series of college addresses, and the well-known papers on "Modern Materialism," in which Professor Tyndall's Belfast address is so acutely criticised. It is in vol. iii., however, that the philosophical reviews are contained which first established Dr. Martineau's reputation as at once a powerful thinker and a master of literary form. In the first part of vol. iii., headed "Theological," is the paper entitled "Science, Nescience, and Faith," in which Mr. H. Spencer's "Agnosticism" is critically discussed, and also the paper on "Mansel's Limits of Religious Thought," which did so much to allay the panic which the Dean's Bampton lectures had occasioned in the theological world. In the "Philosophical" section of this volume are reviews of Mr. J. S. Mill's